CAPITAL TOPICS.

WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP A Tradership Comes Up Trump HOW CHARLES LOST AND WON TRYING TO CROWD GEN. INGALLS BECAUSE ARMY HORSES ATE MIXED FEED CHAOTIC BOURBON TARIFF TINKERING The Harper's Farry Property.

The Varnish Duty Finally Put On MR. RUSK AND THE PENSION BUREAU

Who Owns the Harper's Ferry Property

GEN. SCHENCK AND EMMA MINE Why Dr. Lippincott was Dismissed. It said that Dr. Lippincott, husband of "Grace

Freenwood!" was dismissed from the Land Office in account of alleged questionable transactions regarding a claim for \$13,000 which was put through the Department by an attorney named Buxton formerly a clerk in the office. Bristow's Mule Case. John Gotorth and ex-Attorney General Williams were before the sub-Committee on the

Judiciary Saturday, and were asked questions with reference to the Bristow mule case. Mr. Attorney teneral told him not to do so, and Mr. Regarding Post Traderships.

For the benefit of those seeking post traderships it may be interesting for them to know that no warances are known at the War Department, and that the new Sucretary of War has ordered that in arter to secure the position the trader tration at the post. The council of administra-tion is a majority of the officers at the post, and the now or peculation of thus transferred from Walkingston.

Morth Caroline at Cincinnati-There was a meeting of the North Carolina Republican Central Committee at Raleigh or the State convention until allor the national convention assembles on the 12 t of July at Raisigh. The committee elected the following delegates at large Thomas Powers Jamassi, Harris, Hon. H. Wheeler and Virth S. Losa. Alternates, George W. Logas. Wm. A. Smith, Ruiss Bar-

The New Pension Commissioner. n A. Bernley the newly-appointed Communiconer of Persons, is expected to assume his duites to-day. Mr. Rentley is one of the toremost lowyers of Wistonian, was formerly atorney for the Shebbygan railroad, served four erms to the State Senate, and has held many other perminent and responsible positions. Three what have the pleasure of his acquaintance say that a better selection could hardly have

Tariff Tingering. The Ways and Means Committee on Saturday held a tour session and agreed to everything down to the free list, except word, which will be liscussed to day; tree and the other metals, which will be discussed to morrow: drugs and

chemicals which will redistassed Thursday, and hinseed oil which is in deside for further action. The day of variety may had in the bill so that where it is valued at the prepalion or less it shall pay in centagon a property of the bill per parion. This brings the committee to the tea and office queriot. The Real Estate Pool Investigation-The select committee of the District real estate ool held ashort meeting Saturday in secret session. Mr. Leonard Whitney, the superintendent of the Western I nion Telegraph Com

per of teleurams that passed through his office iuring the summer of its and since in regard to the real estate pool. The committee declined to give the telegrams or their purport for publica-A Democratic Witness. Perhaps Speaker Kerrie not aware that the rivileges of the floor have been, by some myste-

rious means, accorded to the notorious Emma mine witness, James F. Lyon. It may be that the chief Providence and his able assistants

The Debts of Old and New Virginia. The West Virginia pro; le in Congress and those around the city are as ubilant as they can be, and make no concentment of their good feel-ing. It appears that a cate went up to the Supreme Court from the Territory of Wyoming avolving a question similar to the financial dis

Gentlemanly Conduct of the Investigators. One of the most disgraceful things in the pres-ent investigations in Congress is the fact that some of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to not seem to know what the previous witnesses have said in their testiment, compled with the way they get their ideas. Especially is this true way they get their ideas. Especially is this true of Mr. Seringer, in the Foreign Alfatra Committee investigating General Schenck, for at his allow sit this two "pals" continually. They are named respectively, James E. Lyon and Hiram A. Johnson. They are the sole winesses upon whom the blackmalling of General Schenck depends. They gave the first textimony, and upon it the whole investigation rests. As a matter of lact, they are the general prosecutors, the prosecuting witnesses, the committee, and it only needs Dans, of the New York You at Springer's silow to make him happy. All the important questions asked are whispered in Springer's are by this disgusting counse, whose faces are their recommendation for the "Castle de Kilbourn." If General Schenck or an Sensior Stewart should get these two worthles on the Stand, and pull questions. eral schemes or as Senajor Stewart anouth get these two worthies on the stand, and putques-tions to them as they did for several days to Mr. Stewart, the Independent press would teem with charges of subornation of the committee and in-rimination of the witnesses; but it is well known that neither Stewart nor Schenck will be found in the committee-room after they give their testicommittee room after they give their testi-because they know they would have no

Trying to Crowd Gen. Rufus Ingalls. The latest story upon a Government officer is a rehash of the old charge exploded by a court of inquiry, and against Gen, Rufus Ingalls, that in 1884, twelve years ago, he bought feed for the army horses at a big price, in Alexandria. This charge was telegraphed abroad last night to the importance was telegraphed abroad last night to the Watson who was formerly Assistant Secretary of War, afterwards receiver of the Eric Railway Company, and now a man out of employment trying to grow! into an honest livelihood. Mr. Watson may sa well go heme, for he knows quite well that Gen. logalls had about as much to do with buying hotse feed at Alexandria, in 1894, as Secretary Stanton had. He was with the army, and merely signed the orders of his subordinates. The whole charge is based upon a report going to show that mixed feed injured the animals. Millitary experience shows the reverse to be the fact, and, besides, the charge would rest as firmly charge was telegraphed abroad last night to the

Reorganizing the Army The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed upon a bill to reorganize the army, it being Expresentative Banning's bill, with some amondments, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House. It does not reduce the

present effective force of; the army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty. Fro to twenty and the cawairy from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty. Five and cavalry officers fifteen, and increased the size of companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It compoling teach and army research and seventeen. It compoling teach a number and seventeen. away with the regimental organization of artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It consolidates the quartermaster and commissary departments in one, designated as the department of supplies, making a reduction of officers. All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraties, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to perform such duty as they may be assigned to. It provides for the educating the non-commissioned officers and soldiers by the con missioned officers and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers. It abolishes the office of judge advocate, fixes the pay of first sergeants at \$40 per month, makes the headquarters of the general of the ammy >t Washington in time of peace, and prevides that he may not as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary of templorary vacancy in the office. It provides that satisfer and post traders shall be first elected by a council of administration, approved by the department commander, the general of the army, and appointed by the Secretary of War. It reduces the staff of all general officers.

Attorney General Plarrepont says the question of the title of the Harper's Ferry property, and the legal status of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad upon it, is of so much public importance that he has declined to assume responsi

railroad upon it, is of so much public importance that he has declined to assume responsibility in the matter, but has decided to bring it before the Cabinet for its action to morrow.

Our readers will remember that United States Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, rendered a decision in this case in November last, deciding in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and against the Government. The decision, in short, was a somewhat remerkable one, good enough 'railroad law,' and had it been made by the railroad's own attorney could not have suited the purpose better. The Attorney General promptly ordered an appeal entered. Those in the interest of the railroad have been devoting their energies for four months to get him to revoke the appeal and let the case rest on Judge Jackson's opinion. It is not necessary for us, especially at this time, to designate the character of the initiences which have been brought to bear in the hope of changing the Attorney General's notion. Even Judge Jackson himsel, has appeared at the Attorney General's office to request that his decision be made that and the case rest. A strange request this, coming from the Judge himself. If the Government accepts this decision it virtually throws away firstile to the property for the benefit of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The extraordinary lear manifested by those in the interest of the railroad of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States looks suspicious, to say the least. Hence the Autorney General's decision to lay the matter before the Cabinet to-merrow. Senators Davis and Caperton and Representative Hereford sent a memorial to the Attorney General a few days age asking that the sale of the Harper's Ferry property be annulled and taken back, and that the Gavernment establish extensive milis for the manufacture of its paper there, and thus utilire that valuable water-power. For some reason, best known to himself. Nr. Charles J. Faulkner refused to sign the memorial.

Consolidating Bureaus in the Treasu: v. The Secretary of the Treasury, in protesting against the proposed wholesale reduction in his Department, writes as follows to the Committee

on Appropriations:
Siz: I have the honor to invite your attention en Appropriations:

Simil have the honor to invite your attention to the very large reduction, both in the number of employees and the compensation, of those to be retained in this Department, as proposed in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported to the House.

The buniness of the Treasury Department cannot properly be transacted with the force provided for in the bill, and I recommend that the bureau officers of the Bejartment the allowed to state their views to the committee as to the proposed reduction in their respective offices.

Referring to the Secretary's office, about which I can speak with more personal knowledge, I am positive in anying that it will be impossible to perform the outless imposed upon it by law with the number of officers, clerks and employees allowed by the bill, which reduces the present number by one hundred and seven persons.

White the public pusiness of the Secretary's

While the public business of the Secretary's While the public business of the Secretary's office can be transacted more satisfactorily with ten chiefs of divisions. I am willing to undertake the task of getting slong with eight divisions, and would suggest the consolidation of the divisions of loans and courency and the internal revenue and navigation divisions. leaving eight divisions with chiefs and eight assistant chiefs, and with a less number than this the public interests will suffer.

The present compensation of the chiefs of divisions in our sufficient remuneration for the duties and responsibilities devolving upon them; but, appreciating the determination of the Committee on Appropriations and the House of Representative to reduce salaries. I retrain from making any recommendations to that direction, but desire to

recommendations in that direction, but desire to invite your particular attention and that of the committee to the large and unequal discrimination in the bill against the assistant chiefs of divisions, whose compensation is proposed to be reduced \$600 per annum each, while that of the chiefs is reduced but \$500 each. Irecommend that the salary of the assistants shall be fixed at not less than \$2100 per annum each, and I carnestly recommend that the salary of the sitenographer to the Necretary retains as it present, mained; \$4.00 per annum, as persons pracesing the requisite qualifications command a much higher salary in private capacities than the amount proposed for that other in the bill.

amount proposed for tune amount proposed for t General Schenck and the Emma Mine. The following letter from Mr. Thomas Fitch. asseciate counsel for Lyon in the Emma mine

eterert, exposes the animus of his prosecution

CARSON CITY, NEV., March 2, 1876. Hen. Robert C. Schenck:

Dram Sin: I have read with some indignation the telegraphic reports of the testimony of Jas. F. Lyon before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and think it only right to say to you that Mr. Lyon made statements to me at the Langham hotel, in London, in June, 1875, which are at variance with his evidence before the House committee. In the summer of 1871, at Sait Lake City, I was employed by Mr. Lyon in his case against the Emma Company. He gave me an agreement to make the following the testing that he had obtained 4200,000 for his claim, I took occasion to hunt him up when I was in Europe in the summer of 1873 to obtain, if possible, a settlement from him. He averred that he was utterly insolvent, and gave me what purported to be a full statement of the way in which the Emma mine was placed on the London market.

I remember very distinctly that he told me that you never received any money or shares for the use of your name in connection with the enterprise in which you, as well as Stewart, Park and himself, had at the time unlimited confidence. He said that you received only the castomary nominal salary of a director. He said that you received only the castomary nominal salary of a director. He said that you to buy shares, and had loaned you money to enable you to purchase more than your immediate cash resources could command. That such was the confidence then felt by Park in the value of Emma stock, that he (Park) regarded the money loaned you as amply secured by your personal obligation and declined to accede to the suggestions of his associates—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Albert Grant—that they should participate in the loan to you, but carried it himself. on. Robert C. Schenck: Draw Sin: I have read with some indignation

should participate in the loan to you, but "carried it" himself.

Air. Lyon stated to me that on none of the
shares purchased by you had you obtained any
profit, and that you were then holding most of
them at a very heavy loss. I remember that
Lyon thought, or affected to think, that Parke
and Stewart had not treated you right in the
matter, but, on private informal ion of the failure
of the ore body in the mine, had subsequently
said our quietly, leaving you "in the lurch."
Lyon also told me, in excuse for the failure to
pay me, that Parke and Stewart had "best" him
on the stock board out of the \$10,000 received
from Stewart and \$60,000 rom Parke; that those
gentlemen had induced him to "short" Emma,
and then put up the price. He averred that
Siewart had made \$500,000 out of the mine, and
he intended to make him "divide." or else at the
first opportunity he would make public such
statements as would be damaging to Mr. Siemart.

Lyon made other statements not perhaps in

Lyon made other statements, not, perhaps, important in this connection. I remember very clearly that the general effect of his statement was to exonerate you from all compilety with wrongdoing in the Emma matter. It is impossible for me to visit washingtony I would appear before the House committee, but if my evidence can be taken by deposition i will give it, and if this letter is of any use to you it is at your service for any purpose. Very sincerely yours, Thos. Firest.

War Expenditures. Mrs. O. P. Marsh, accompanied by her husband, was before the House sub-Judiciary Committee Saturday, and gave testimony similar to that of Saturday, and gave testimony similar to that of Friday before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. The latter committee met shortly after noon Saturday, when Gen. McClook appeared and explained his former testimony about a house having been presented to General Reynolds by an army contractor at Sat Antonio. He had no personal feeling in the matter, having always liked Gen. Reynolds, but his report as inspector of military posts in Texas was made in order that the Quartermaster's Department in Texas might be investigated, there having been serious charnes as to its conduct of affairs. In his former testimony he said there was a meeting of citizens at San Antonio to raise \$25 000, and that it was supposed such contribution would his former testimony he said there was a meeting of citizens at San Antonio to raise \$25,000, and that it was supposed such contribution would bring the headquarters there, but he did not know whether the money was raised.

John H. Charles testified that he supplied goods to Durfee & Peck, and when that firm was-removed from several posts, he applied for but falled to obtained a license as an Indian trader, in order to save his interests. He called on President Grant to help nim, but the President said he had fixed the thing, and was not going to change it. The President, in making this reply, bit off the end of his cirar, as if he did not like the witness a bit. [Laughter.] The witness called on the Commissioner of Indian Asiars about the revocation of his license, wishing to have it renewed under the law. The Commissioner said: "You understand this matter as well indian traderships being out of his Department. The witness also corroborated testimony hereofore given with regard to Orvile Grant having obtained some of the posts.

B. Gordon Paniels testified that in looking out for humans had his attention called to the tradership at Fort Stanton, New Markoo; goods to the amount of \$125,009 being sold there annually. He was instrumental in maying the trader there, named Murphy, removed, and a new man, named Bliss, appointed in his piace. The way he procured the suppliment was this lie went to a man mand Alexander T. Greek, a

nesses expected, but they didn't come.

GUILTY NEGLECT.

cierk in the Attorney General's office, who was a friend of Senator Oarpenter, and told him that Hi as han agreed to make the witness an equal partoer with himself, and the give \$1,000 for the position. And the witness promised Grey that if ne would obtain the place, he would see that \$1,000 were paid to him. Accordingly, Grey sew Carpenter, who had the appointment made as a personal favor to Grey. The latter so represented to the witness. The commission was sent to Bliss. But Bliss repudiated the arrangement, and the witness had him removed in consequence. Then a mannamed Chas. Tracy said he would give the witness \$0,000 if he would procure the place for him. So the witness spalled to a lobby-six named Closs to transact the business for him, and Closs said he could operate through Senator Sawyer: Sawyer was his personal friend. The witness promised Closs \$400 if he witness was to give him \$5,000, \$500 of which only he paid. Closs lost his ice. When Tracy went back on the witness the latter said Tracy must go, and he did go through the induses of Mr. Sawyer with the Secretary of War. The witness never held a post tradership, and what he had above stated was all he ever had to downthem. The witness testified that post traderships were procured from time to time for money, and the trader at Fort Bascom informed him he had given all to business with Bliss was honorable, the witness replied he thought him business with Bliss was honorable, as he never looked on post-traderships in a political light.

light.

Two other witnesses were examined G. W.
Felt and S. Cheney, who testified they paid
nothing whatever for their post-traderships.
The latter and when he was at Fort Pavis he More Light for New Mexicans.

Mr. Eugene A. Fiske, who recently resigned the important position of chief of the division of Private Land Claims in the General Land He has business connection with the Stevens brothers, attorneys at law, practicing in this city, who will attend to cases for him before the caurts. Mr. Fiske intends to devote his atten-tion to the specialty of private land claims, in the settlement of which New Mexico has much to do settlement of which New Mexico has much to do and offers incrative employment to men of ex-perience and ability. During the six years in which he has been connected with the Govern-ment service he has written every decision that has come before the Land Office properly be-toughts to his division, and has distinguished himself for his knowledge of the laws affecting Spanish and Mexican land grants. His services will be almost invaluable to the New Mexican claimants.

Transfer of Pensions to the War Department. The following is a synopsis of the minority re-port on House bill No. 2000, in which it is pro-posed to transfer the Pension Hureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. This hill embodies an important proposition, in that it proposes to remove the adjudication and final adenstment of pension claims from the civil to the military.

The tendencies of the War Department are to-

ward a rigid, strict adherence to the literal sense and technicalities of the law, while the peasien taws are of a nature requiring the most fiveral interpretation, and the methods of constituting that would invariably operate to oppose the humanitarian purposes of the pension system, which involves so many separate interests.

This averam of annitostion as now practiced is tem, which involves so many separate interests.

This system of application as now practiced is filled with a gracious recognition of invaluable services rendered, not a cold observance of observance to duty, and is founded in the gratitude of a nation toward its maimed and crippled delenders.

fenders.

The barsh principle of war, the unsympathetic from a purely military the narsh principle of war, the unsympatched standard of views taken from a purely military standpoint, would largely defeat the beneficial purposes of the pension system. The spirit of the caurt martial should not prevail in the Pension Office; its sternness should not menace or latimidate the applicant for pension. A tensional holding to charges and specifications should not be applicable to the spirit and the specifications should not be a spirit and the spirit an defeat the brave, but ignorant or forgetful sol ther.
The phrase, "line of duty," is found in nearly the phrase, "line of duty," is found in nearly the phrase, and has been

every enactment granting rension, and has been the subject of much discussion and of much diver-sity of opinion as to its meaning. It has been, and still is, the central pivot upon which nearly all claims have turned toward admission or rejec-tion. The War Department rigidly holds to this construction of the law, that it shall be affirmatively shown that at the time the injury or contraction of disease resulting in disability, the soldier was in the immediate discharge of his duty, under orders expressed or implied. A strict enforcement of this would work incalculable injustice to the claimant. The Pension Bureau has men above the arbi-

trary construction by military power, and under the bonign indicence of the laws they administer have reached the position that nearly all inju-ries received while in the military service, of which the viciousness, negligence or extreme carelessness of the soldier were not the active cause, are pensionable. This difference of application is not merely a difference of puggmoat or of opinion between the respective Departments. During the development of the different systems prevailing in these Departments.

During the development of the pension system a code of rating of egree of disability has been perfected not at all consonant with the army standard or army theories. It is a result of the necessities in the case, and is inseparably connected with the present pension regulations.

An army rating of total bears no comparison to a pension rating of the same grade, nor would a person educated in the army, or under army influences, readily accept and adopt a system so widely different from their established views. Therefore, any change in this great feature of pension indicature would result in contusion and in grossest inequality.

The interest and nurshits of our pensioners are which the viciousness, negligence or extreme

pension judicature would result in confusion and in grassest inequality. The interest and pursuits of our pensioners are purely civil. They are not directly or indirectly connected with the army. Thee, upon what principles of good government is it proposed to endanger their rights and privileges by a transfer from civil to military authority?

An erroneous opinion exists in certain quarters to the effect that nearly all the outsiness of the Persion Office is derived from and dependent upon the War Department, while in fact not one fourth of its correspondence or its business relations are with that Department. More than ten years have elapsed since the close of the war, and during that period nineteen twentieths of those disabled by gunshot wounds, or other outward visable agencies, wherein record evidence would show the fact and complete the claim, have been

disable agencies, wherein record evidence would show the fact and complete the claim, have been pensioned. The claimants of to-day are of the classes in whom disease and other causes of disability have developed since their discharge from the service, and the only evidence obtained from the War Department is a statement of enlistment, service, discharge, a.c.

Questions to be decided by record evidence now are few. These to be sustained on parole evidence are many. These latter seldom are of a military character. Physical and mental soundness at enlistment; time, when, where, and all the circumstances surrounding the alleged contraction of disease, or receipt of wounds and injuries; the nature of the disease; the degree of disability, habits, dates, marriages, birth of children, physical and pecuniary ability to support dependent relatives, are among the things to be established by evidence obtained eisewhere than in the War Department, and these considerations occupy the greater portion of the time of the Pension Office clerks.

clerks.

Probably one half of the present work of that office arises from the consideration of claims for Probably one half of the present work of that office arises from the consideration of claims for increase and in the right of succession. In these, the first adjudication exhausted all record evidence, and no further reterence to the War Department is necessary. Nothing would be gained in convenience or the work in any way facilitated in this class of claims by the proposed change. In the payment of pensions there are equally strong incentives for retaining the bureau in its present form. About 75,050 pensioners are paid by the agents in person, and nearly all of these are paid upon the first and second days of the quarter. One third of the entire roll are paid over the counter by the agents, and this number represents the most needy and destitute of the class. Within ten days not far from 150 090 are paid, and 29 per centum are paid during the pay paid, and 22 per centum are paid during the pay month.

The system of local agents, who give heavy bonds, is a precaution against errors, as he is pecuniarily responsible in every particular touchisk the rights of the pensioner, and in his obligation to the Department.

Were these payments made directly from the War Department the change could not but be largely destrimental to the interests of the pensioners, especially to those wholly dependent upon this as a means of subsistence. The question of delay will, however, be but one objection. The consolidation of this immense husiness, the necessary checks upon subdivisions that must be made, the absence of minute personal supervision, the enormous extent of the records and files when brought together and the paying by mail, lavolving nearly twice the presentlabor, will not only retard payment, but enlarge the chances for speculations and decrease the liabilities of detection. paid, and 92 per centum are paid during the pay

The amount paid to agents the last fiscal year as salaries was \$212,740.00; as fees, \$214,023; total, \$427,00.00 The contingent expenses of the agencies as paid by the agents are estimated to aggregate nearly 50 per ceat. of the gross receipts. The average gross compensation paid the agent during the last fiscal year was \$7,000. Peduct the average expenses (50 per cent) and the net salary was \$3,694 to each agent. The proportion of clerks is about 1 to each 1 coo names on the roles, and this aggregates 225,000. To pay 225 clerks at \$1,200 per annum would require \$252,000, and it may be calculated that a lorce numerically greater by one half would be required under the disadvantages that would follow the proposed change, swelling the amount of appropriation to \$420,000. These bension agents disburse annually about \$50,000,000, and their pay is about \$60 for each for the work.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, from information derived from the Paymaster General's office, the force of that Department consisted of 1 Paymaster General 2 assistant paymasters. 40 paymasters from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, and 10 additional paymasters from April 1, 1875, to June 39, 1875, with clerks sufficient to aggregate 165 persons. These received as salary, in the aggregate, \$184,735; rent and quarters. \$25, 448; fire, \$15,000; forage, \$11,570; total, \$230,051. During the year they disbursed \$12,490,000,55, at a cost of 185 per centum for disbursing. At the same ratio, it the payment of pensions were confided to that Department, the cost of service would be \$558,000, or an excess of \$100,716 24 over the gross amount paid the agents. The average pay and allowance of a paymaster, as shown above, is about \$4,123, or \$130 in excess of that paid to pension agents. The amount paid to agents the last fiscal year

Miscellaneous. The Spencer investigation amounted to nothing at the meeting of Saturday. There were wit-Ex Attorney General Williams and ex-Comptroller Brodhead were before a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee on Saturday, and were examined in regard to certain expendi

CONGRESS, THOU ART THE MAN GRINDING THE FACES OF THE POOR ---AMEND YOUR WAYS AND YOUR DOINGS

FOR THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME

TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION

The presentation made in the NATIONAL RE PUBLICAN last Saturday of the case of the fur-loughed employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing created a profound impressior. The simple and truthful stories of their anguish, hunger and despair touched the great heart of the benevolent, and accomplished good. Gantle men sojourning here from the State of Alabama at once took up the case of a lady from their State, and set a noble example to gentleman of other States by making the citizen of their own comfortable for the present. They threaded their way through darkness and rain into lonely alley, found the object of their search, and gave temporary relief.

THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE. The clerks of the Second Audite,'s office tool up a collection in behalf of these needy people and were very successful. To day the list of signatures to the relief fund will be largely in reased in that office, and the available money ! Hawes and br. E. L. Corbin, of that office. They rill announce in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN OF Tuesday morning the manner of its distribution lo-day collections will be taken up in other D partments, and while we would not suggest to day's salary would not be missed. They may b in want some time themselves, and charity begets charity.

SEVERAL LADIES AND ORBITLEMEN. who are both able and willing to offer practical neip, noble and Christian in spirit, have left their addresses at this office, and advisedly we say to any lady to day destitute of food, or being oriven from her shelter by a cruel isndiord, that she will find immediate relief at the hands of friends by sending's special note to this office. I earnot be believed, however, that any Washington landford will, under the c roumstanses, ir roke indignation by oppressing the poor,

THE SICE AMONG THEM. No one of these ladies need to worry a moment bout physicians and medicines if sick. Dr. Thomas F. Gibbs, 105 Rhode Island avenue, will cheerfully attend, without compensation, a desen cases. Dr. P. T. Keene, health officer of the District, will prove to all who call upon him a generous friend, and Dr. Frank W. Mead, 725 Sixth street southwest, will attend a dozen free of charge. We are authorized to say this much. and all respectable druggists will make matter easy as to medicines on proper representation. Our faith is such that we do not believe there is: regular practitioner in Washington who would not willingly attend a case of sickness of one of these ladies without charge.

HOUSEKEEPING AND COPVING. There is a chance for several to be relieved by loing housework and by copying until the work is resumed, and these who can and will do house keeping for the present had better let the fact be quietly known. Perhaps they can be aided. it is enough for this community to know that wo of these ladies have already died of starration, and they do not wish to hear of another.
It will be difficult for a day or two yet to reduce the actual masses of relief to anothing like a ystem, but those who have charge of funds in the Department will immediately arrange theirs nd make the announcement in the National

morrow morning a list of the names of butchers bakers, grocers, shoe dealers, wood and coa and about how much, for these distressed ladies and their children. Heaven smiles upon and the testimony:

"I was employed in the Treasury Department, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, only six weeks, and obtained the situation through a in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, only six weeks, and obtained the situation through a friend who was partly made aware of our circumstances. I am fitteen years old, have a father and mother and iour sisters younger than myself. By father has been an invalid for nearly twelve months and has not been a fill to make any support during that time. The seeds of the disease to which he is now a prey were sown in his constitution in the casemates of Fort Pickens, to which he is now a prey were sown in his constitution in the casemates of Fort Pickens, to which he lose he went, with a number of other carpenters, at the commencement of the rebellion, Capitain Meigs being in charge of the axpedition. A heavy cold, which he took by sleeping in those damp casemates during four months, has slowly but surely undermined his health, having laid the foundation of a disease from which he has no hope of recovering. Previous to my getting a situation in the Treasury Department my mother ends avored to make the support with the needle, having to go to work at 7 in the morning until d at night, for are dollars a week, and often having to do her washing after she got home from work. Ours has been real suffering. We were many times during the winter without food or fuel. My younger sisters were often kept in bed because they did not have shoes to wear on their feet, and also because we could not give them the necessary food. I earned sixty dollars while I was employed in the Treasury, but being compelled by contract to pay our rent in advance every month, most of it went for that purpose. The employed in the Treasury, but being compelled by contract to pay our rent in advance every month, most of it wont for that purpose. The suspension has greatly sugravated our distress. It has cast a gloom over us which we have never felt before, and if the suffering of others has been equal to curs it is keen indeed.

"In conclusion permit me, dear sir, to tender you cur beartfelt thanks for your distincrested efforts in behalf of those who have been so unex-pectedly thrown out of employment, and should you fail to awaken in the representatives of the nation that practical sympathy which our case, with many others, demand we will be none the less grateful."

DEFENDING UPON STRANGERS.

"I am not married. I was appointed by Hon. Leonard Myers to an office in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under S. M. Clark, in 1867. My father was sailor, and lost his life at sea in trying to save a life boat. My uncle by marriage, who then adopted me, contracted a disease in the army which cased his death, and left me with nothing to depend upon but my own exertions. Previous to my adopted father's death I lest an uncle in the United States navy, who was my mother's sole dependence. After some years my mother married again, and four years ago was a widow the second time, with three little children, depending upon my only own brother, who was yet a minor, and myself, and this brother has been sick and out of employment for nearly one year. I, too, have been sick three months of the year, the result of which is, I have contracted a debt for my family and myself to relieve actual want amounting to more than two hundred dollars, and I am now depending upon strangers—people upon whom I have no claim whatever—for my food and shelter." DEPENDING UPON STRANGERS. A BLIND BROTHER.

A BLIND BROTHER.

"I am a widow, made so by the late war; have a brother whose estire support depends upon me, also a widow mother to aid. My either was given me at the request of members of both Democratic and Republican parties. The brother of whom I speak is totally blind, and my loss of employment not only embarrasses me but deprives him of a meagre support which my salary has here-tofore given him." GOD ONLY KNOWS WHAT THE END WILL BE.

"I am a widow with a child and aged grandmother to provide for. My husband's death was
caused by his employment, which was the transportation of troops and forwarding of supplies.
Expesure, both day and night, resulted in consumption, which terminated his life, leaving me
to provide for the helpless child and my aged
mother. It was doubly severe, inasmuch as my
child was crippled, and not one living male relative to look to for protection and counsel, and
starvation staring me in the face. My husband
sacrificed his life for his country, and his reward
is want and privation for his family. I am witncut one dollar, and God only knows what the end
will be."

A POWERFUL APPEAL. "I am not married, but have a father, mother "I am not married, but have a father, mother and sister-entirely dependent upon me for support. Bir father is seventy years of age, and is crippled with rheumatism so that he is not able to work at anything. I had two brothers in the Union army—all the brothers I had. I have no relatives it any of the Departments. I have no other way of supporting my family, and have starvation staring me in the face if the work don't commence very soon." THE NAVY TO THE PRONT.

"I am twenty years of age, single, and the eldest child of my father, who was an engineer in the United States navy during the late war, where he contracted rheumatism. Latterly he was employed in the United States Treasury as engineer and machinist, until stricken with paralysis of the brain, two years ago, which of course affected him mentally and physically. The attending consulting physicians pronounced this said attack of rheumatism the beginning and root of this terrible discase, paralysis. Then left, as it were, periectly destinate and without any future prospect, with a family of five depending upon me, I at once appealed to the clemency and charity of Hon. George B. McCarlee, exchief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the employment of my brother, who, although quite young, was intellegent and capable of performing the same duty of others. I had tried everybody and every place than my timidity and friends would suggest, but fully to be greated with severe rebuils and troated as a pauper. Mr. McCartee maintained he could not employ my brother, twing to the inefficiency of appropria-

tion, and furthermore asserted there was no room, but would give me employment in exchange for my father; could not give me a clerkship, but the best he could do for me in his bureau, which was a wet-counter's place in the engraving division; \$1.75 per day to support a family of five and my invalid father. I was appointed the 19th of May, 1875, where I remained up to the time of my suspension. Since then nothing in the world to depend upon but hopes that have been thoroughly crushed. Depending upon the charity of the world, which God alone and ourselves can tell of its coldness and indifference."

PACTS FROM ILLINOIS PROPLE.

"I was born in Montgomery county, Maryland; was reared in ease and comfort. My parents died, leaving me an orphan, ten years of age. Judge Soni; of said county, my father's neighbor and friend, was my guardian. At the age of lifteen I emigrated with my sister and her husband to the State of Hillious. There I married my husband. He had been liberally educated, but, like many others, became dissipated and squandered my means, and has been for the past five years hopelessly insane, leaving me with an infant fon, with not one dollar in the world. I wended my way to Washington through the kindness of friends, bringing letters moorsed by Senators Oglesby and Logan, of lilinois. I took my pagers to Mr. W. O. Avery, then chief clerk of the Treasury. He knew my story to be a true and pittiful one, and, through the kindness of his noble heart, gave me a position in the paper room, counting the fibrous paper. A few months after Mr. Avery left the Department I, with a number of others, was dismissed. A kind minister (the Rev. F. S. Evans) having known me for some time, went to the Hon. Mr. Cannon, of Hillinois, from whose district I belong, taking my papers and telling him my distressed condition. Mr. Cannon's kind heart sympathiced with me, and he had me immediately releasted, where I remained undisturbed until my furioust on the 14th of February. I have not one dollar in the world, and if it were not for kind friends assisting and encouraging me, I don't know what would become of me. I had a number of relatives in the Union army, who were brave, noble colders, serving until the close of the war. I sincerely hope Congress may take speedy action in the matter."

**MKY husband has been sick for the past year.

Mit and in want.

"My husband has been sick for the past year, and our small means have become exhausted and we left destitate. My husband having served in the war three years and received an inconsible discharge, and lealing as though I had a personal claim upon the Government for such services rendered, i sought for aid, and through the kindness of a Republican member of Congress from New York I obtained a position in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the 15th of January; so I was there but a short time defore the suspension. Our situation is bad enough. I hope these heartrending appeals coming through the colamns of your worthy paper may urge Congress to speedy action and get us needy ones to work." BUCK AND IN WANT.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN STARVING MOTHER AND CHILDREN STARVING.

All am the only support of my mother and four children. My father joined the army at the commencement of the war, and was soon after discharged. He then emisted as at teamster, and disco in the service in 1863, leaving my mother in most destitute circumstances. Alother and the

children are dependent upon me for a living, and unless I am soon reinstated they must all starve." FOR METHODISTS. "I am 10 years old and unmarried. My father, who was actergyman in the Blethodist Episcopal Church, has been dead about five years. My widowed mother, two sisters, and little brother have been dependent upon me for support, and since the suspension of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it would be impossible for me to detail the sufferings we have all of use endured. As to the reason why I was given the office, I will state that the Rev. J. A. McCauley secured it for me on the simple representation to secured it for me on the simple representation to bir. McCartee of the circumstances of my family. The same considerations have induced Mr. Mc-Cartee to reinstate me, I having been included with a large number of others who were dis-charged on the occasion of the heavy reduction of the force while in that human."

BUNNING IN DERY. "I beg leave to state that I am single, and de-pendent on my own exertions for support, having fost my two brothers in the late war. (One from the effects of wounds received at Chancellorswille and the other from disease contracted at Fort Taylor, Fla) My position was given me by order of the President, and although the amount Insceived (5.12) over day was small still it can. order of the President, and although the amount I received (\$1.25 per day) was small, still it enabled me with economy to live, and the suspension of work has compelled me to run in debt to an amount that will take months of denial in many waya to enable me to pay it. That alone is not the only thing the employees have to contend with. Many of the business men seem to have a distrust of crediting, as they say Congress seems to retreach so much that it is likely one half of the employees of the Treasury will be thrown out, and they can find no surety in receiving pay. I could enumerate many cases of actual want among the employees, only the Treasury caused by the suspension, but a Pantement of the cases would lecessitate the giving of names and residences, and therefore, out of respect for the feelings of the partiest, I refraint. I would also state that my mother died during the way, and my lather it gird and unable to next own later. lather is old and unable to perform any labor

"I was in office but a few months before the Bureau of Ecgraving was suspended. Father served as a private during the late war, first under the three months' cail, after which he enlited for three years. I am unmarried, and the proceeds of my labor were expended in our home. My parents are extremely poor in this world's goods, we not being the possessors of real estate and but little in personal. In consequence of the suspension of work under the burean it has entailed upon us grievous distress, especially at this time, when mechanics are unable to procure work. My father is a resident of the District, and owing to a scarcity of work was compelled a few years ago to go and procure work in Phila-IN DISTRESS. few years ago to go and procure work in Phila-delphia. We are now home again.

"I am a single lady, eighteen years of age, and the only ruppert of a large family of seven children. My father has been out of employment for over a year. Since the bureau closed we are reduced to want and suffering. Is the Hemocratic party to obtain power by thus starving little children: I can do without fires and bread myself. I feel, but it is heart-rending to hear little children crying for bread, and not knowing how to zet it. We owe two months' house rent, and have been no lifed to move within reven days, the time being out Wednesday, and not a dollar to move with. God only knows where we are going, or what we will do. Our only hope now is that Congress will come to some decision in a short time, and relieve so much suffering." LITTLE CHILDREN CHYING.

time, and relieve so much suffering."

FOR PHNNSYLVANIANS.

"I would state that I was employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the 17th of January, 1876, and that I am the daughter of a solder who served as a member of company B, 25th Pennsylvaria volunteers. My father was wounded through both o' his arm, and his right arm was amputated. He was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May E, 1865. He died a short time since, which leaves me the only support of a widowed mother. My present condition is deplorable indeed, with the expenses of my father's timeral yet to be paid." my father's funeral yet to be paid.

my father's funeral yet to be paid."

THE MOTHER OF PIVE.

"I beg leave to state that I am one of the poor unfortunate employees of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. I am the mother of five little helpless children. My pay was only ninsteen dollars per month, and nearly all we had to depend upon. My husband has not been able to find employment sufficient to clothe and support even himself. Earnessly hoping that you may feel so kindly disposed as to say something through your valuable paper that will infidence Congress to consider the destitute condition of all such unfortunate persons as myself, I remain. unfortunate persons as myself, I remain

Washington city Mission.

The public monthly meeting of the Washington City Mission was held last evening in the Foundry church. Dr. Presbrey presided, and addresses were made by Drs. H. A. Cleveland, Lyman, Presbrey and the missionary of the association, Rev. Samuel Cramer. Dr. B. Peyton Brown, paster of Foundry, spoke a few words expressing his carnest sympathy for the work. The missionary of the society, Rev. S. Cramer

The missionary of the society, Rev. S. Cramer, based his remarks upon an informal report which he made. During the month of March he has made 50 visits, and during the six months that the society has been organized 5,500 families, making an augregate of 28,200 have been visited, 500,500 tracts and 527 copies of the Bible have been distributed. The missionary has preached on board of the United States receiving ship at the mavy pard every Sabbath and visited the ships, the marine barracks and hospitals, and has visited hundreds of families by going from house to house in the alleys and neglected spots of the city. He has found many who do not attend church, and has induced quite a number to mend their ways. In many cases, where he has found families in distress, he has procured relief for them. Mr. Cramer related many incidents of interest which have occurred during his missionary experience.

The services were closed appropriately with a benediction, pronounced by Dr. Brown.

Fourteenth District Republicans. Pursuant to call, a meeting of the Republican roters of the Fourteenth Legislative district was held on the afternoon of the 24th instant, to ap point delegates to the Republican convention to be held in this District at Lincoln hall on the 21th instant, to select delegates to attend the National instant, to select delegates to attend the National Republican convention, which will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1878, to nominate canalidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. After the objects of the meeting had been stated, and proper officers selected, the tellowing-named gentlemen were nominated and elected d-legates, viz. Horacs H. Brower, Louis York, T. H. Dade, John H. Reeves, and William Reynolds; alternates, H. C. Brooks, William Blanford, and J. H. Roberts. There was no selection of delegates to the Nashville convention or the Central Committee. The delegates selected were unanimously instructed to

Alexandria County News. The residents of Arlington township, Alexandria county, Va., held a meeting on the 23d instant for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention. The meeting was called to order by Benjamin Austin, esq., chairman of the order by Benjamin Austin, esq., chairman of the
township committee, and upon motion Henry L.
Holmes was elected president and W. U. Reems
secretary. The following named gentleman
were nominated and elected as delegates to the
Alexandria county convention: J. B. Syphax, H.
D. Smith, B. Austin, H. S. Holmes. Marshall M.
Custis and J. N. Punston were elected alternates,
W. C. Reems was nominated but declined. Very
interesting remarks were made by Capt. H. D.
Smith, H. S. Holmes, J. B. Syphax and B. Austin, after which a committee of three was elected
to wait upon the supervisor of Arlington towaship in reference to certain charges brought
against him. RAVAGES OF THE FLOOD.

NEW INGLAND WET AND WAVY was received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters DAM AND BRIDGE-DESTROYING FRESHET

A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH RUINED

MANY FIND A DAMP WINDING SHEET SEVERAL RAILROADS SWEPT AWAY

Storm King Reigns in Vengeance

(Special to the National Republican.) WORCESTAR, MASS., March 18 .- A disastrous lood is raging in this vicinity. The water has isen very rapidly within the past few hours, overflowing all the low land, sweeping away dams, dwellings, bridges and portions of several railroads. Many lives are reported as having been lost. Several cotten mills, two or three extensive tanneries, and a large number of small mills have been swept away and completely ruined. Land-slides are reported along the lines of the different railroads, and travel will be (By Associated Press.)

HE DAM-DESTROYING PLOOD IN RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 .- The heavy ain of Saturday and Saturday night caused freshets in all the streams and considerable destruction of small dams and bridges. Two dams on the Meshassuck were carried off and the naw mill at Wanshock was flooded to the depth of 3

WORCESTER, MASS., Blarch 28.—The damage by floods to-day in this vicinity is estimated at \$160,000. Four dams in this city and four in Millbury havebeen carried away. Three stone arch bridges in this city are totally destroyed, and all the low lands are flooded. On the Norwich and Worcester read a section of an embankment twenty five feet high and half of a mile long is swept away, and travel cannot be resumed for a week. On the Worcester and Nathua road heavy wash-outs are reported, but particulars cannot be obtained, the telegraph wires being down.

In Clinton a large lannery, owned by Bryant & King, and four houses were destroyed. Eight landslides occurred on the Boston and Albany road within eight miles of this city, and one at Ashland. At Putnam, Ct., one street was guilted thirty feet deep and fitteen feet wide. The Boston. Clinton and Fitchburg road is seriously damsked near Clinton, and on the Providence and Worcester road a section fity feet long is washed away. All the roads are badly damaged. HEAVY DAMAGE TO HAILROADS

Nonwick, Conn., March 26.—The damage in Eastern Connecticut by the freshet amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. The Norwich and Wordester section of the New York and New England railroad and the New York and New England railroad and the New York and New England railroad and the New Indian Northern England railroad and the New London Northern road are badly washed in several places, the worst place on the former being near Putnam, and on the latter, a mile above this place, the himself of the latter, a mile above this place, the himself of the latter, a mile above this place, the himself of the latter o

BLACKSTONE RIVER DANAGE.

PROVIDENCE R. I., March 26.—The Rold on Blackstone has rarely been equaled. The damage is great all along the stream. In Woonsocket great efforts were required to preserve the damage is great all along the stream. In Woonsocket great efforts were required to preserve the damage is great all along the stream. In Woonsocket great efforts were required to preserve the damage in the stream of the BI ACKSTONE BIVER DANAGE

ably be carried away. The loss is now estimated at \$20,000.

Some your Lives Lose.

Some your lives lose your lives lives lose your li

MANCHESTER, N. H. March 28.—The Merri-mack is rising rapidly, and fears of a dangerous freshet are entertained. The Northern trains arrived seven hours late to-day. Several bad wash-outsare reported. The cellars in this city were flooded. The damage from the storm cannot at present be estimated.

MEXICO Progress of the Revolution-Powder Taken from an American Vessel.

GALVESTON, March 25.-A Brownsville special o the News says the commander of the guaboat Rio Brave loaned Gen. Labarra six bags of pow der-about 130 pounds. It is reported that this loan was made at the suggestion of the American consul at Matamoras, Mr. Wilson, and that can consul at Matamoras, Mr. Wilson, and that Gen. Potter considers it a violation of orders received from Washington. The loan was effected day before yesterday. On Thursday evening Gen. Labarra visited the gunboat Rio Bravo. He crossed the river in a small beat sent from the Rio Braro. He did not call upon Gen. Potter. Gen. Lebarra is constructing a fort at the lower edge of Matamoras.

Don Antonio Congari has been released upon promising to pay \$4.000 to the forced loan. omising to pay \$5,000 to the forced loan. Its reported that Gen. Diaz will attack Mata-

moras to-night. A UNITED STATES SOLDIER KILLED. A UNITED STATES SOLDIER KILLED.

GALVESTON, March 25.—A Brownsville dispatch to the News says that several days since a United States soldier was found dead near Ringgold barracks. It is now reported that some Mexicans were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion, and that last night a party of soldiers forced the jail of Starr county and killed one of the Mexicans and wounded two others.

Vesuvius Still Thundering-American Church at Rome.

LONDON, March 27 .- The Times' Rome correspondent describing the opening of the American church says the bishop of Nebraska and Rev. Mr. Potter, secretary of the United States House of Bishops, assisted in the ceremonies, and the of Bishops, assisted in the ceremonies, and the latter read the consecration.

A Calcutta dispatch to the Times reports afairs in Khelat still unsettled. The Khan was completely routed by his rebellious chiefs in the late battle. The British commissioner, who has gone to attempt to negotiate a settlement, reports that active interference is not necessary, as the Indian Government is not pledged to either party.

party.

A dispatch to the News says the eruption of A dispatch to the News says the eruption of Vesuvius continues with unabated vigor. Prof. Palmieri makes the following report: "On Saturiary the smoke was still abundant, and reflected

DOWN IN THE COAL REGIONS. The Resumption of Mining Work To-day-Cheering Prospects.

sion of mining operations in the Wyoming valley coal region will end to-morrow. Several indiago, and to-morrow the remainder of them, together with the large operators, will resume. The Lebigh & Wilkesbarre Company will set a run force of men at work at all but seven of their collieries. These seven will remain idle throughout the ensuing year, unless there shall be a greater demand for coat. Out of nearly five hundred men usually employed at Sugar Notch, where some of these works are, only sixty will be employed, and that to keep things in proper repair. The prospect of resumption has had a cherring effect upon business, and better times are looked for.

FORT MONROE, VA., March 26.—The board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home, consisting of Secretary of War Taft, Chief Justice Waite, Generals Butler, Martindale, Negley and Dr. Welcott, arrived here this morning by
the Lady of the Lake from Washington, accompanied by General Sherman and the Committee
on Billitary Affairs of both Houses of Congress.
They were received at Fort Monroe with due
honors by General Harry and staif, and the
troops were reviewed at Pocleck this morning.
After the review the party took carriages and
proceeded to the Soldiers' Home, which they
thoroughly inspected by invitation of General
Armstrong. They then visited the Hampton
Normal School, where they were entortained by
the students, and speeches were, made by the
Secretary of War. General Sherman, General
Terry, of Virginia, and others. They then returned to the House, where dinner was served,
after which they repaired to the ball, when and Dr. Wolcott, arrived here this morning by

The Indian Campaign as Prosecuted by Gon-CHICAGO, March 25,-The following telegram

FORT RENO, March 21.-We cut loose from the wagon train on the 17th instant and scouted the Tongue and Roseled rivers until satisfied that there were no Indians upon them, then struck across the country toward Powder river. Gen. Reynolds, with part of the command, was pushed forward on a trail leading to the village of Crary Horse, near the mouth of Little Powder

This he attacked and destroyed on the 17th instant, inding it a perfect magazine of ammunition, war material and general supplies. Crazy Rorse bad with him Northern Cheyennes, and rome of the Minneconjous, probably in all one half of the Indians of the reservation. Every evidence was found to prove these Indians in copartnership with those at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, and that the proceeds of their raids upon settlements had been taken to those agencies and supplies brought out in return.

those agencies and supplies brought out in return.

In this connection. I would again urgently
recommend the immadiate transfer of the Indiana
of those agencies to the Missouri river. I am satrished that if Sitting Bull is on this aide of the
Yellowstone he is camped at the mouth of
rowder river. We experienced severs weather
during our absence from the wagon train, the
rnows falling every day but one, and the mercurial thermometer on several occasions failing
to register.

Brigadier (Seneral. Brigadier General.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Rogers, the Absconding Teller, Takes \$50,000 for his Share. New Your, March 26.—It is now alleged that B. P. Rogers, the abscording receiving teller of the Fulton bank, Brooklyn, defrauded the insti-

tution out of about 450 000, which is double the amount first stated. There is no danger of a amount hist states, There is no danger of an interruption of the business of the bank, as the institution is backed by ex-Mayor Lambert, its president: Wim. C. Kingsley and Alexander McCue, all of whom are very wealthy. Detectives are said to have traced Rogers to Knoxyfile, Tenn., but have at present no clue to his whereabouts.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 25 -Advices from Southern Georgia and Florida says that early regetables have been generally ruined by the recent cold spell. In the vicinity of Lake City. Fia., four hundred acres of early vegetables have been killed, notwithstanding dres were kept in the fields during the cold nights. The polar wave extended as far south as Gainesville, Fta., water standard as in south as Granesvine, fla., as the same information comes from Live Oak and Welborn. This disaster will materially reduce the shipments of vegetables to Northern markets during the next lew weeks. The destruction of field crops has been general in Georgia and Florida, and farmers have to replant. A fire destroyed all the business portion of Fernandina, Fla., yesterday morning. Loss

Secretary Bristow

Louisville, Ky., March 28,-An examination of the records of the United States Court by Dis-rict Attorney Wharton, who was assistant district attorney when Mr. Bristow was district attorney, in 1869-67, does not show the name of Isaac Reeves anywhere since 1834. The only name that cloud be found in the records similar to 'airs was that of John Reeves, of Fleming crunty, charged with lilied distilling in the year 1906. His case was taken to Covington, to which place Col. Wharton telegraphed yesterday to find what disposition had been made of the case. A reply received last evening was that the man had not been indicted.

Hippodrome Hallelujahs. New York, March 26 .- Both halls of the hippodrome were filled to overflowing this eventur, among the audience being Hon. Scuyler Coffax, Mayor Wickham and Thurlow Weed, M. Moody repeated his discourse upon "Trust," and Mr. Sankey saeg "Hold the Fort" and "The Nacety and Nine." The inquiry-rooms were largely attended siter the regular meetings. Defalcation Dire-

SAN FRANCE to, March 28.—Charles H. Barth, transportation there in the quartermaster secpartment in this city, who was arrested a few days ago, is ascertained to have defrauded the days ago, is ascortament to have defrauded the Government to the amount of \$40,000, most of which he restored after being arrested. Yesterday he was ordered to confinement at Alcatra, but escaped from the officers, and has not yet

Paul Dahlaran. New York March 16 -A special to the Herald ennounces the sudden death, on Thursday, of

been recaptured.

eral, from syncope of the heart. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 26.-Maj. R. M. Hill, stationed at the armory in this city, died last evening.

New Your, March 28 -A Herald dispatch

from Rio Janeiro, March 25, says there have been 333 deaths from yellow lever during the last fort-night.

CABLE FLASHES. BEIGHADE, March 28.—Servia has given the 'owers pacific assurances. Madnin, March 25 .- The Government will send reinforcements of troops to the Philippine Islands

RAGUSA, March 26. - Peko and other Monten Prince to quit the insurgent ranks. HAVANA, March 26.-The Dairio says the pres ent crop of sugar will make about 1,000,000 boxes.

and is valued at \$30,000.000 less than last year's

FIRE RECORD.

FIRE IN BOSTON. BOSTON, March 26 .- The large boot factory of Messrs. Claffin, Coburn & Co., at Hopkinston, Mass., tegether with stables and outbuildings, were burned this morning. Loss, \$200,000. The town-house was also slighty injured. The horses, carriages and a portion of the stock in the factory were saved. The building and machinery are a total loss. are a total loss.

Pittshung, PA., March 22.—A fire broke out about 11.30 o'clock last night in the large block on Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and despite the efforts of the fire department consumed the entire block. The building owned by James Shoenberger and valued at \$20,050, no insurance; occupied by S. B. Floyd, commission merchant, 1058, \$430,000; Henry Rea, commission merchant, \$12,000; R. F. Widdell, wholesale flour merchant, \$12,000; H. R. McUlellan, broom manufacturer, \$5,000; Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company's office, loss not ascertained; Psyne, Abblett & Tripp National Offi Works, \$10,000; office of the Pittsburg and Councilsville Coal and Coke Company, loss not ascertained; James Graham, commission merchant, \$5,000, and Alex, Moore, \$2,400. The north wall of the building fell in on the office of W. B. Lupton & Co., burying in he raths two firemen, Chas. Rice seriously and Robert Miller probably fatally injured. PITTSBURG, PA., March 26.-A fire broke out

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-Titiens Wednesday morning the sa'e of seats com-nences at Metzerott's for Mr. Strakosch's season of Italian opera. The opening night "Norma" will be sung, with Titiens, Brignoli and Miss Reaumont in the cast. In the role of Adalgtsa Miss Beaumont is most excellent, and we venture the opinion that all will say, after hearing Titiens, that they never heard the role of Norma sung hefore. Hers is the grandest and most solemn and dramatic impersonation of the Druid priest-ess we have ever witnessed.

Ford's Opera House-Davy Crockett. This evening Mr. Frank Mayo commences an engagement at Ford's opera house with his wellengagement at Ford's opera house with dis well-known and interesting play of Davy Crockett. Since its representation here it has been greatly improved. Bliss Josephine Laurens assumes the role of Eleanor Vaughe, and Master Buckingham that of Master Crockett.

National Theatre-Judge S.ote Judge Slote, with his "Mighty Dollar," re mins at the National theatre another week Washington, and all theatre-goers will be glad to know that still further opportunities are afforded for the enjoyment of its fun.

Theatre Comious-"Blue Beard" this week and the gem ballet troupe. New stars in Irish sketches. Nully Pieris in songs, Little Lottle, serio-comic, and great variety of attractions.

Navy Yard Notes The United States steamer Despatch, Commander Fred Redgers, arrived at the yard at kill Saturday afternoon. Since this vessel left here, on the 19th of February, with Commodore Shufeldt on board, she visited Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, and Havana. With the exception of two men, who were sent to the hospital yesterday, the officers and crew returned in good health. Some days ago, while Mr. b. C. Adams, purveyor of the Naval Hospital, was assisting in making a post merten examination of the body of a sailor who died on board the Tallapoosa, he cut the forefinger of his left hand slightly. The wound absorbed some poison from the body, and in the course of a few hours the arm became basis swelled. East night Mn. Adams was suffering intense pain, and there were but slight hopes of his recovery.

Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, while Mr. John Holroyd, a foreman in the ord-nance department of the navy yard, and an old nance department of the navy yard, and an old mander Fred Rodgers, arrived at the yard at \$15

while Mr. John Holroys, a foreman in the ord-nance department of the navy yard, and an old and respected citizen of the eastern settlen of the city, was learing the house of one of his meigh-hors, a dog rushed after him, causing him to slip-aga fall, by which he sustained serious injuries for A. W. Miller was called in, and found that the inne-cap of the right log was distrocated, and straining the sinews very builty.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

DISASTROUS WORK OF THE FIRE FIRE

OVER NINE KUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED

160,000 EXHIBITS FOR THE CENTERNISE

RUSSIA ENCROACHING ON CHINA

A BLOODY BARBARIAN OUTBREAK

A Mother and Three Children Killed

CHINA AND JAPAN. \$160,000 Worth of Exhibits for the Con-

tennial-A New Insurrection-SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 .- The steamer Oceanic arrived to-day from Hong Kong, Macoh I, via lokohama, She brings the following news: China has determined to open to commerce Wuhia and Tebang, towns in the interior, and

China is making greater preparations than was at drat expected for the Philadelphia Exposition

The entire Chinese contributions are estimated to be worth \$160,000. The aborigines of Formosa are again in arms. They attacked a Chinese camp near Taiawan Fu and slaughtered two hundred and fifty soldiers. Insurrectionary troubles have broken out in the province of Chikiang, fomented by leaders of the old Taeping rebeilion.

NINE RUNDEED ROUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE. YOROHAMA, March 10 .- Just before the depar ture for America General Salgo received an im-perial decoration for services at Formosa in 1874. A large edition was completed in the public park at Yeddo, for a permanent industrial exhi-bition.

bition.

A fire in Osaka consumed upwards of 600 houses, including all the theatres in the city, seven in number.

The village of Kozuchi, province of Kikuchu, consisting of upwards of 301 houses, was totally destroyed by fire.

The remarkable decline in the value of silvac Mexican deliver of tore care, below the silvac. The remarkable decline in the value of siver. Mexican dollars of per cent, below Japanese paper money and 10 per cent, below gold causes great uneasiness in foreign commercial circles. After April 1 postage between Japan and the United States will be five cents for letters and two cents for newsmapers. cents for newspapers.

A Japanese postal agency has been established at Shanghai, from which the same rates will be

St. Loris, March 31 .- While Wm. Haggan. wife and four children were crossing a braige ever Big Sandy creek, three miles from Winchester, Ill., yesterday, the wagen ran off tha end of the bridge, which was covered with water, and Mrs. Hoggan and three children were

A Mother and Three Children Killed

Providence, R. L., March 26.-Hon James V. Smith died this morning. He was three years Governor of the State and twice mayor of the Rev. George W. Williams, D. D., the emigent young divine who has been in Cincipnati, Obto. for six weeks of more, having feceived a cait from a Baptist church in the above city, the re-turned to this city, and will remove his family to Cincinnati about the first of April.

Union Langues Again-

To the Editor of the Notional Remail(can : Sin: The card of "Pennsylvanian" in your levus of the 20th instant seems to deserve the consideration of the executive committee of the Union Loague, and it is to be hoped that it may be brought to the notice of Governor Newell and other members of the committee. I would suggest, however, that the proposition submitted by "Pennsylvanian," if retained in that form, would embarrass the work of organ-

ration in a large and deeply interested por the country. Besides, it is sufficient! the country. Besides, it is sufficiently embodiest in the third proposition.

Itake the liberty, therefore, to suggest as a substitute for the second proposition of "Pennsylvanian" the following declaration, upon which I think all earnest supporters of Republican principles and institutions are heartly united:

united:

The National Government having donated to each State large tracts of land for educational purposes, the free school system should be trmiy established, upbeld and maintained, free from sectarian control, so that every child in America may obtain the undimented, an education as the may obtain the rudiments of an education at the expense of the State.

Southern Rapundican.

Confidence Operator. One of the most audacious countence games

was recently perpetrated in this city by a youth-ful operator named Eugene McLane. This young scamp went to the residence of a prominent citi ten, Mr. Richard Francis, who resides at LST Eighteenth street, and represented to Miss Lina Jean, who answered the bell, that Mr. Francis had sent him (McLane) for his best suit of clothes, and stated that Mr. Francis wished them, as he intended to attend a party. The wife of Mr. Francis not being home at the time Miss Jean, supposing McLane was authorized to receive the clothes, immediately procured them for him and McLane left the residence. Mr. Francis on returning home, was made aware of the actions of McLane, and immediately proceeded to the residence of McLane, and immediately proceeded to the residence of McLane, and to mother, and by persistent efforts, procured his clothes. This young and daring operator is now said to be held in jail to answer charges for similar and more recent operations, and will, no doubt, meet with his just deserts. had sent him (McLane) for his best suit of clothes

An Impertinent Inquiry. To the Editor of the National Republicant: Sir: As our conscript fathers say, "I rise to a question of privilege," to wit: What induces ladies to invariably look back after turning a cute that peculiarly artistic and graceful fashiou cute that peculiarly artistic and graceful fashiou of slightly raising their dimity fixings: Have inquired of several "well-todo" ladies touching this complex matter, but am still on the anxious seat for a tangible explanation. True, it may be none of my business, and it is equally cartain I don't want to "squall" about it. Nevertheless, when any given habit so universally obtains among the lair sex, minus any known cause or provocation, it is quite natural for the rising generation of the "male persuasion" to desire an outline, at least, of the facts or motives involved in the delicate premises. Queer, isn't it:

E-street Baptist Church. Rev. J. Fletcher, of Michigan, having been engaged for a limited period as paster of the shove church, commenced his labors yesterday morning, and preached to a large and attentive congregation. Mr. Fletcher is much above the mechanistic, dark complexion, black, full beard, without mutatche, and speaks in an earnest, plain manner, as one who has a message to deliver and feels impressed with the necessity of concentiously performing his daty.

Professor Shute, of Columbia University, occupied a seat on the planform and offered prayer and read a hymn during the services.

Mr. Fletcher fook for his text the words found in Hilbid of the Cospel of St. Mark, "To every one his work," and amounced as his subject "Divine Theory of Church Work." and upon it delivered a most eloquentand editying discourse.

Washington Driving Association. Mr. Charles W. Hayes, the well-known and morniar agent of Ridlard's Sons, Goulet wine merchants, of New York city, was in town last Saturday, looking finely and receiving the congratulations of his friends. Mr. Haves is also gratulations of his friends. Mr. Hayes is also secretary of the Washington Driving Association, and is working up the Spring meeting, which opens at their park at Brightwood May 9, and will continue on the 10th, 11th and 12th, giving two races each day. The classes will be three minutes, 240, 252, 252, 252, 252, 252, 252, and free to al. Over three hundred season tickets have already been sold, and the meeting of this association promites to be the best they have yet had.

A special committee intrusted with the investi-gations of the transactions in the real estate-poot held a short secret session last Saturday morning. Mr. Leonard Whitney, the superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, produced, under the usual protest, a number of telegrams under the usual protest, a number of telegrams, that passed through his office during the summer of 1872 and since in regard to the real estate pool. The committee declined to give the telegrams or their purport for publication. It is understood that a subpossa has been issued for Judge MacArthur, of the Supreme Court of this Pusifiet, and that he will soon return to this city and appear before the committee.

A Bonanza Bargain-

In accordance with the provisions of the will of Robert H. Miller, a considerable amount of prop-erty will be sold in the city of Alexandria, comerty will be sold in the city of Alexandria, com-prising a large and comomdicus three-story brick dwelling, No. 17 Washington street, six finely situated lots, a large tract of land in Alexandria county, and a quantity of waluable bonds and stocks. All of the above property remaining un-sold on the Esth of March will be sold at public auctica, by Messrs, Green & Wisa, at 12 obtook m., in front of the Mansion House hotel, in Alex-andria.

Anton Rubenstein conducted the recent preaction fure-act opers, "Die Maccabser," at his Stadt theare, itamburg. When he made his appearance in the ordiestra he was received with great applicate, showers of flowers, and flourishes from the band. The opera was a mighant success.